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GEOGRAPHICAL RECORD

AMERICA

THE TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF NEW YORK STATE. The U. S. Geological Survey has just issued the Antwerp Quadrangle. There have now been published 231 survey sheets of areas in this State. The topographic survey of the State, now very far advanced, has been carried on by the State Engineer's Office and the Federal Survey, each institution paying one-half the expenses of the field work.

During August the topographers of the U. S. Geological Survey made field surveys of 6,517 square miles in various parts of the country, the area surveyed ranging from swamps to high mountains.

WORK ON THE PANAMA CANAL. The total of canal excavation up to Sept. 1, according to the *Canal Record* (Vol. 5, No. 3), was 148,192,759 cubic yards, leaving to be excavated 47,130,620 cubic yards, or less than one-fourth of the entire amount for the completed canal.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE LAND SURVEY. Field work on this Survey has been completed and the data are being collated in the Chief Engineer's office at Culebra. Data have been procured for a general topographical map of the entire Zone except the land that will be covered by water from Gatun and Miraflores Lakes. All the principal ridges, water courses and trails have been located and surveyed, and the maps will show the principal physical features of the country. (*Canal Record,* Vol. 5, No. 3.)

AFRICA

FRENCH MILITARY RECONNAISSANCES IN THE SAHARA SOUTH OF MOROCCO. During the winter of 1904-05, Capt. Flye-Sainte-Marie of the French Army led an expedition into the region lying south and southwest of the oasis of Tuat (27½° N. and 0°) in order to put an end to the depredations of the tribesmen of southern Morocco, who were in the habit of raiding caravans, especially the salt caravans from Taodeni (22° N. and 3½° W.), on the route from Morocco to Timbuktu. Recently our knowledge of the region lying to the north of that traversed by Capt. Flye-Sainte-Marie has been considerably extended as the result of a similar expedition commanded by Capt. Cancel. The field of operations lay almost entirely in hitherto unexplored territory, the names of some of the springs of which alone were known. The region traversed lies between 29½° and 27½° N. and 5° 10′ and 2° 10′ W. In the southernmost point reached, the spring Boubout, the route touches that followed by Capt. Flye-Sainte-Marie's expedition. Several hitherto unknown springs and pasturages were discovered which will prove important to the caravan trade. The distribution of *erg* (sand desert) and *hamáda* (stony desert) was mapped, and the position was determined of the sand dunes in the Erg Igidi and the Erg Shesh, the two main sand deserts of the western Sahara. Positions were determined astronomically, and meteorological records were kept. (*Pet. Mitt.* Vol. 57, II, p. 150, 1911, based on *Rens. Colon.,* No. 7, pp. 167-178, 1911, with map [listed in *Bull.,* Vol. 43, p. 877]).

BOUNDARY BETWEEN LIBERIA AND THE IVORY COAST. The boundary between Liberia and the French Ivory Coast has been defined by treaty, signed at Paris on January 13, 1911. Capt. Schwartz of the French Army, who served on the Dahomey-Togo boundary commission, was appointed as the representative of the French Government. He left Bordeaux on June 2 and will meet the other members of the commission in Konakry, French Guinea. (*Pet. Mitt.,* Vol. 57, II, p. 150, 1911.)

THE DUKE OF MECKLENBURG'S EXPEDITION IN AFRICA. Duke Adolf Friedrich of Mecklenburg, who in 1907-08 made a very successful journey of exploration in the region of the Virunga Volcanoes and the Great Lakes of Central Africa, has ended his travels of the past year. His party was divided into three sections. The Duke led one of them into the Lake Chad region, crossing the lake from north to south. On Feb. 27 this year his detachment traveled south of Lake Chad into Bagirmi, and on the way he met Gaourang, the Sultan of that country, traveling north to pay his respects to Col. Larjeau, Commander of the Military Territory of the Chad. The French are now building a good wagon road between Fort Lamy and Tchekna, the capital of Bagirmi, and next year they expect to connect the two points by telegraph. All the buildings in Tchekna, even those of the Sultan, are made of straw thatch, and matting forms the partitions between the rooms. The town is surrounded by a high wall of baked clay many feet in height. It has about 10,000 inhabitants. Leaving Tchekna on March 29 the Duke arrived on June 12 at Lokoja, at the confluence of the Niger and Benue. From the Gulf of Guinea the Duke visited the German colony of Togo. He expected to return to Germany about the end of August.

The second detachment, in charge of Dr. Mildbraed and Dr. Schultze, worked in the southern part of Cameroons and are expected to return to Germany in October.

The third detachment, under command of Lieutenant von Wiese and Kaiserwaldau, were detailed for scientific research in the region of the upper Ubangi and of the upper Nile. They arrived on April 1 at Yakoma, a Belgian post at the confluence of the Welle and Bomu Rivers, which together form the Ubangi. They visited the Belgian station of Banzyville on the Ubangi R., a post of superior situation and construction. The houses not only of the Europeans but also of the black soldiery and the workmen are very neatly kept, and many rows of palm trees have been set out in the streets of the settlement. Stretching away from the station, as at most of the Belgian posts, are large rubber plantations.

Leaving Banzyville on May 15 the party crossed the country of the Basa and Baseri. Beyond this region the country is almost without inhabitants, as sleeping sickness has frightened away nearly all who survived its ravages. The Yakoma who live in the large territory surrounding the post of that name are a people of superior intelligence and great industry whose specialty is working in iron. Their products include lance points, knives, razors, etc. Unfortunately sleeping sickness has made great inroads among them, and the Government hospital in the town is continually filled with patients. The species of the tsetse fly that is fatal to live stock is not found in this part of the Belgian Congo. The Government and the people own great herds of cattle. The Government also has at the station forty breeding mares which, with their colts, are in excellent condition. On April 10 this detachment continued its journey towards the Nile, traversing the Bira and Dendi countries. It expected to reach the

Nile by its Bahr-el-Ghasal tributary and then descend the Nile to Khartum on the way home.

GEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION TO THE EAST AFRICAN RIFT VALLEYS. Dr. E. F. Kirschstein, who accompanied the expedition of Duke Adolf Friedrich of Mecklenburg across Africa as geologist, is soon to undertake an independent expedition, the object of which is to study the structure of the two great rift valleys of eastern Africa. He will start from Portuguese East Africa, which has hardly been examined geologically, and will then turn to Lake Nyasa, devoting especial attention to the volcanoes of the Konde district at its northern end. He will then remain for some time in the region between Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika, where he will examine the Rukwa depression. From here he will proceed to study the western of the two drift valleys in which lie Lakes Tanganyika, Kivu, Edward and Albert. This will lead Dr. Kirschstein to the scene of his former labors, the volcanoes lying north of Lake Kivu, and will afford opportunity for more detailed study. The expedition is planned to last two years. (*Pet. Mitt.,* Vol. 57, II, p. 151, 1911.)

GERMAN EAST AFRICA EXPEDITION OF THE HAMBURG GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY. A letter from the leader of the expedition, Dr. E. Obst, dated June 27, 1911, reports that he had spent five weeks in the land of the Wakindigas near Lake Nyarasa (3½° S. and 35° E.). This people is not a race of pygmies, as supposed. They are of normal stature and of Bantu somatic type. Their language abounds in clicks. They number about one hundred, all told. Geological trips included a visit to the Wembäre depression, and observations were made of its mud volcanoes and the dust storms which occur there daily. (*Pet. Mitt.,* Vol. 57, II, p. 151, 1911.)

ASIA

PROF. MACHATSCHEK'S EXPLORATIONS IN TURKESTAN. During April and May Prof. Machatschek of the University of Vienna has been engaged in exploratory work in Turkestan. Up to the end of May he had completed two trips. The first led from Tashkent up the Chirchik River to Khojakent, where it emerges from the western outliers of the Tian Shan. Following along their base in a southerly direction he reached Khojent on the Syr Darya, which commands the entrance to the basin of Ferghana. From here he proceeded to the east along the southern border of the Chaktal Tau which is fringed with irrigational oases where the larger mountain torrents emerge upon the arid plain lying at its foot. Because of an accident to his companion, Prof. Machatschek was forced to return to Tashkent prematurely. On his second expedition, lasting from May 10 to 25, he followed the post road to the north to Chimkent. Continuing to the N. E. up the headwaters of the Aryss River he reached the classic ground of Central Asiatic exploration where the axis of the Kara Tau diverges to the N. W. from the main range of the Ala Tau with its W. N. W. trend. On his return to Tashkent Prof. Machatschek followed a more easterly route. Shortly after, he started on a third expedition to explore the main range of the Chaktal Tau with a view to elucidating its age and the extent of its former glaciation. At the same time Prof. Machatschek is collecting material for a general geologic map of the western Tian Shan. (*Mitt. Geogr. Gesell. Wien,* Vol. 54, pp. 404-405, 1911.)

JAPANESE IMPROVING THEIR LIVE STOCK. An interesting phase of the economic development of Japan is the attention that is now being given to the improvement of cattle and horses. Tourists have often observed the scarcity of live stock on Japanese farms. Until recently the Japanese peasants have raised cattle chiefly for draft purposes, not for meat. Europeans in Japanese cities have complained of the scarcity and poor quality of the beef supply. This situation is gradually improving. The Japanese government ("Outlines of Agriculture in Japan," Agric. Bur., Tokyo, 1910) has sent some of its best students of live stock husbandry to this country to study the industry. Some of the best herds of dairy cattle in the United States are now furnishing superior animals to Japan to become the foundations of new herds there. The Japanese have been chiefly fish and rice eaters, but their Government is now recognizing the importance of meat in their diet, and hereafter the live stock industry is to be especially fostered.

Count Okuma in his "Fifty Years of New Japan" (Dutton, New York, 1909), said also that the Government was beginning to do everything in its power to improve Japanese cattle and horses. "Besides Government pastures in which the choicest cows and oxen are kept for breeding purposes, Government officials are sent yearly to Europe and America to purchase prize cattle there so that the native strains may be improved and the agriculturists may be supplied with them." The Government is importing stallions, which are hired out for breeding purposes to farmers at large. In the extensive tracts of pasture land belonging to the Imperial household, cattle and horses of fine quality are now raised, and a number of them are disposed of yearly to farmers for the betterment of the stock. A plan has been formulated for the examination of breeding horses and cattle in order to eliminate those which are not up to a recognized standard.

AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA

Dr. F. Speiser's Ethnological Investigations in the New Hebrides. Dr. F. Speiser has submitted to the Berlin Anthropological Society a first report on his ethnological investigations in the New Hebrides. He began his work on Espiritu Santo, the largest island of the group. On its eastern coast he found the aborigines to be of large stature. They are on the verge of extinction. The mountainous interior of the island Dr. Speiser found inhabited by a race of small stature whose stock is no longer pure. Approaching the west coast he found increasing evidence of admixture with Polynesian blood. After a trip to Nouméa, New Caledonia, where he met Dr. Sarasin, Dr. Speiser returned to the New Hebrides to extend his investigations to other islands of the group, Api, Ambrym, Arbe, etc. (*Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 57, II, pp. 152, 1911.)

Capt. Koch's Explorations in Western New Guinea. Capt. K. F. Koch, of the Dutch Army, has been exploring the peninsular region of western New Guinea. From Argoeni Bay on the south coast, in 3° S. and 133½° E., he crossed over hills attaining 1,500 ft., followed by swampy districts, to MacCluer Gulf, which he reached near its eastern end at Narĕnas, at the mouth of the river of the same name. From here he crossed the narrow isthmus lying between MacCluer Gulf and Geelvink Bay, reaching the latter at Windesi. His route, therefore, lay to the south of that followed by Moolenburgh in 1902 and by the Swiss geologist Hirschi in 1906, both of whom had crossed the isthmus at its narrowest part, where it measures only seven miles. After leaving

Windesi, Capt. Koch examined Wandammen Bay, which indents the western shore of Geelvink Bay, and thence returned westward across the isthmus farther south than by his previous route. This involved crossing an abrupt ridge 2,500 ft. high, on whose western flank he reached Koeri Brook, a tributary of the aforementioned Naremas, which he followed to MacCluer Gulf. (*Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 57, II, p. 152, 1911, based on *Tijd. Kon. Ned. Aardr. Genoot.*, Vol. 20, p. 712, 1911.)

EUROPE

THE ERUPTION OF ETNA. On Sept. 10 earth tremors were recorded at Mineo, a village thirty-five miles southwest of Etna, and for more than fifteen hours slight shocks or tremors were almost incessant. Then followed for twenty-four hours a period of calm interrupted by only one slight disturbance. Tremors were also felt at Linguaglossa, ten miles N. E. of the central crater, but the disturbances gradually became so infrequent and slight that the inhabitants felt little anxiety.

About the time the first tremors were observed black clouds of vapor and volcanic dust were seen to rise from Etna. A new vent was opened at 4.30 A. M. on Sept. 10 on the northern side of the mountain to the N. W. of M. Frumento at a height of about 9,300 feet; a second vent opened at 9.40 A. M. in the neighborhood of M. Nero still further north. Both vents were opened an hour or more after pronounced shocks had occurred and from both openings there issued dense clouds with lapilli, sand and ashes but no lava.

At 12.15 P. M. of the same day a third vent appeared near M. Crozza and still later a fourth near the town of Castiglione Sicilia beyond the northeastern foot of the mountain. Other new vents then opened in rapid succession. There were sixteen in action on Sept. 11, fourteen of which ejected vapor and dust, and the other two, lower down, poured forth lava. On Sept. 13, Prof. Riccò reported that as many as fifty-four vents had opened in the region between M. Rosso, N. N. E. from the summit and about six miles from it, and the craters formed in 1879. The central crater also ejected an immense quantity of ashes covering the surrounding country to a depth of several inches.

There seems to have been no outpouring of lava on the first day; but at 1.30 A. M. on Sept. 11 when there was comparative seismic calm, a new vent opened between M. Rosso and M. Nero at a height of about 5,250 feet, with enormous emission of dust, etc., followed by a stream of lava.

A copious stream of lava issued five hours later from another vent which opened in the same district. The lava streams rapidly descended the steep slope, passed around M. Rosso and then between the lavas of 1646 and 1809, thus assuring the safety of Linguaglossa. The main stream presented a front from twelve to fifteen yards high and from 500 to 600 yards wide. It advanced rapidly, sometimes at the rate of a quarter of a mile an hour, but during the next two or three days its velocity was reduced. By Sept. 13 it had crossed the carriage road and the railroad which passes around the lower slopes of the volcano. On the next day it had approached to within two miles of the Alcantara River which forms the northern boundary of the volcano. On the fifteenth the main stream of lava split into four subsiduary streams and the violence of the eruption perceptibly abated. On Sept. 18, however, the lava stream made another onward movement, but from that time activity rapidly subsided. Prof. Ponte, the vulcanologist of Catania, says that this eruption of Etna was five times greater than that of 1910 and that more lava was ejected in six days than during the twenty-six days of the disturbance of last year. Some time will probably elapse before a detailed scientific description of the eruption will be available.

PETROLEUM INVESTIGATIONS IN HUNGARY AND RUMANIA. In consequence of the discovery of large quantities of natural gas in Transylvania, the Hungarian Ministry of Finance has commissioned Prof. Lóczy, Director of the Hungarian Geological Survey, and Dr. H. Böckh, professor of geology at the School of Mining and Forestry in Selmeczbánya (Schemnitz) to examine the region with regard to the occurrence of petroleum. With the permission and support of the Rumanian Government the commission is first studying Rumanian oil fields in order to be able to determine by analogy whether the presence of natural gas in Transylvania is indicative of the presence of petroleum in sufficient quantity to justify exploitation. (*Pet. Mitt.,* Vol. 57, II, p. 150, 1911.)

POLAR

PROJECT OF A SPANISH POLAR EXPEDITION. At the meeting of May 7 a plan for a Spanish polar expedition was submitted to the Royal Geographical Society of Madrid by F. J. Gisbert, who is familiar with Arctic conditions from former expeditions. Basing his plan on Nansen's voyage in the *Fram* Señor Gisbert intends to make use of the trans-polar current, starting, however, from a point much farther east, north of the Alaskan coast, in 160° W. long. He counts on three years for the drift to the Greenland Sea and plans to take provisions for five years. Side trips are to be made on sleds which will allow of exploring to a distance of over 100 miles from the ship's position. The cost of the expedition is estimated at $125,000. A committee has been appointed by the Madrid Geographical Society to examine the project and report as soon as possible on its feasibility and the probability of securing the necessary funds. (*Bol. R. Soc. Geogr.,* Vol. 8, pp. 287-292, Madrid, 1911.)

NORWEGIAN EXPEDITIONS TO SPITZBERGEN. Dr. Reusch of the University of Christiania sends the following information concerning expeditions to Spitzbergen to the *Geographische Zeitschrift* (Vol. 17, pp. 346-347, 1911): A. Hoel of the Geological Survey of Norway and Lieut. A. Staxrud were to conduct an exploratory expedition to Spitzbergen during the past summer, which is to be continued during the summer of 1912. The funds were furnished by the Norwegian government and by private subscribers. A geological examination was to be made of the unsurveyed areas of the northwestern peninsula of West Spitzbergen, enclosed between Wijde Bay and Klas Billen Bay, the northeastern extremity of Ice Fiord, and of the peninsula lying between Ice Fiord and Bell Sound. Photo-topographic surveys were to be made during the past summer of the region lying east of a line connecting Green Harbor and the Fridthiof Glacier on the latter peninsula. The results will be published on a map on the scale of 1:50,000. Several of the trigonometric points determined by the Isachsen expedition in 1909-10 were to be used.

In the summer of 1912 the expedition is to extend its topographic survey to the north of Ice Fiord. The geological investigations will primarily be devoted to an examination of the volcanic district discovered in 1910 near Wood Bay on the northern coast. A special study will be made of the Devonian formations with a view to correlating the Upper Devonian of Mimers Bay with the Lower

Devonian of northern Spitzbergen. The Carboniferous and the dynamo-metamorphic rocks east of St. Johns Bay and between it and Ice Fiord will also receive special attention. The mapping of morainic terraces and the measurement of the rate of movement of the Lilliehöök Glacier will be continued. A detailed survey will be made of several of the glaciers discharging into Cross Bay.

The members of the expedition are divided into four parties of three persons each, two parties being made up of geologists, two of topographers. The former are led by Messrs. Hoel and Holtedahl, the latter by Lieut. Staxrud and A. Koller. All four are experienced men who have already taken part in two or more Spitzbergen expeditions.

A second expedition was sent out early in June by a merchant of Christiania to determine the existence of coal and ore deposits and incidentally to make observations of a geologic and geographic nature. The expedition is well equipped. It has the use of a small vessel with which both the east and west coasts were to be visited. The members were divided into two working groups, one consisting of the geographer B. Jakobsen and two men, the other of three students of mining engineering, R. Marstrander, K. Sörlie and H. N. Ellefsen. Messrs. Jakobsen and Marstrander have accompanied former expeditions.

The construction of a wireless telegraph station on Spitzbergen, permission for which was refused the American company exploiting the coal deposits at Advent Bay, has been undertaken by the Norwegian government itself. The station was to be completed in the autumn. This will end the regular isolation for eight months of a region which is now permanently inhabited.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MAWSON ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION. Despatches from Australia on Sept. 13 announce that the Commonwealth Government will contribute $25,000, and the Government of New South Wales, $35,000, towards the expenses of Dr. Mawson's Antarctic Expedition. A number of citizens of Sidney have given altogether $22,500.

COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY

COMMERCE OF THE WORLD IN 1910. The value of the international commerce of the world in 1910 was 32,400 million dollars, which was greater than that of any preceding year and 50 per cent. more than in 1900. The wonderful progress foreign trade has made is clearly shown by the fact that the total value in 1910 is eight times as much as it was in 1850. More than half of all the imports and exports were into or from five nations—Great Britain, Germany, United States, France and The Netherlands. The imports of these nations amounted to 9,103 million dollars, or 54 per cent., and the exports amounted to 7,965 million dollars, or 51.5 per cent. of the total values. Germany increased both its exports and imports from 1900 to 1910 more than any other nation and each of the five leading commercial nations has a larger net increase than any other nation not one of the five.

During the six to eight months of 1911 for which statistics are available there has been an increase of trade in most countries. The ten leading importing countries increased their foreign trade over 400 million dollars. All increased their imports excepting Germany and the United States, and all increased their exports excepting Germany and Italy. The increase in the value of the exports from the United States shows that it has recovered from the panic of 1907 and may soon regain its place as a close rival of Great Britain for first rank as an exporting nation. In the first eight months of 1911 the increase of exports of the United States was 150 million dollars more than that of Great Britain. These facts are taken from a paper by John J. Macfarlane on "Commerce of the World in 1910," printed in *Commercial America* (October, 1911), and illustrated by diagrams and tables.

PERSONAL

On the occasion of the celebration of the centenary of the University of Christiania in September honorary degrees were conferred on Prof. W. M. Davis and Dr. Charles D. Walcott.

Mr. Harlan I. Smith has been appointed Archæologist by the Governor General of Canada to conduct the Archæological Survey of Canada and have charge of the national archæological collections. His office is in the Victoria Memorial Museum, the national museum of Canada, at Ottawa. Mr. Smith, as American archæologist of the Jesup North Pacific Expedition, conducted archæological explorations in British Columbia which made him one of the best informed men on the antiquities of western Canada. This no doubt was the reason of his appointment. He has contributed to the *Bulletin* on archæological discoveries in Northwestern America, many of which were made by him in the Canadian part of that area. His work will include survey, research and the popular presentation in the museum of the serious facts of Canadian archæology.

Dr. Davis Starr Jordan has been decorated by the Japanese Emperor. Dr. Jordan is at present in Japan.

Dr. Eduard Suess, Professor Emeritus of Geology in the University of Vienna, has retired from the Presidency of the Vienna Academy of Sciences. He recently celebrated his eightieth birthday.

Captain F. Fraser Hunter, I. A., has been appointed Officer in Charge of the Surveyor General's Office, Calcutta, with the rank of Assistant Surveyor General. He is a native of Canada and spent several months last year in this city.

OBITUARY

GENERAL STRAUCH. General Strauch of the Belgian Army, who was appointed by King Leopold II in 1878 as Secretary General of the International African Association and who for twelve years was practically at the head of the management of Belgian interests in the Congo Free State, died in Belgium in June last at the age of eighty-two years.

EDWARD WHYMPER. This great mountaineer died at Chamonix on Sept. 16. A man of versatile talent, he was known as artist, engraver, explorer and mountaineer. He was born in 1840 and came into wide public notice as the first climber of the Matterhorn. Whymper first visited the Alps in 1860, when he was commissioned to make a series of sketches of Alpine scenery. One of the scenes he was to illustrate was the attempt, which proved unsuccessful, of Prof. Bonney and a party to ascend Mont Pelvoux, at that time believed to be the highest peak of the Dauphiné Alps. Whymper then became a mountaineer himself and reached the top of Pelvoux in the following year. He proved that Pelvoux was not the highest peak in Dauphiné but was slightly overtopped by a neighboring summit which he climbed in 1864. It received the name of the Pointe des Écrins. Whymper's ascent of it was regarded as the most remarkable mountaineering feat up to that time. From 1861 to 1865 he was constantly engaged in mountain exploration, especially in the regions of Mont Blanc and the Pennine Alps. Meanwhile the Matterhorn was casting its spell over him, and he made a number of unsuccessful attempts to ascend it from the southwestern or Italian side. Then he turned to the eastern or Swiss side as the more hopeful route, and his final success came in 1865. There was both triumph and tragedy, however, in this great ascent, for four of his companions lost their lives. The story of all his Alpine ascents and explorations is told in his fascinating volume, "Scrambles among the Alps," published in 1871 and illustrated by beautiful drawings, most of them executed and some of them engraved by his own hand.

After the tragedy of the Matterhorn, Whymper's energies were mainly devoted to travels and explorations in a wider field. He undertook two expeditions to Greenland, partly for scientific purposes. He next went to Ecuador and in 1880 he added to his many conquests of virgin peaks by two ascents of Chimborazo, the height of which he determined at 20,498 feet. He also spent a night on the summit of Cotopaxi, the loftiest active volcano in the world, reaching, as he ascertained, the height of 19,550 feet. He spent considerable time (1901 to 1905) in exploring and ascending mountains in the Canadian Rockies and Selkirks, and these achievements practically closed his mountaineering career.

PIERRE EMILE LEVASSEUR. Both geography and economic science have sustained a severe loss in the death, in France, of Prof. Levasseur at the age of 83 years. He gave most of his long life to demonstrating the importance of a right appreciation of geography in its application to man, and to the development of economic science. In 1863 he published a "Précis d'Histoire de France" and a "Précis de Géographie." In these and his many subsequent works he always aimed at the highest precision. He contributed, to an important extent, in building up in his native land a scientific type of geography and always insisted upon the educational value of the subject when so treated. His visit to the United States in 1893 resulted in an important work, "L'Ouvrier Américain" and, along the same line of investigation, he deduced important studies on the working classes in France up to the Revolution. A later work dealt with their condition under the Third Empire. He was long noted also as one of the leading statisticians of France, and in his work "La Population Française" he not only treated of the geographical aspects of the question but also dealt with it statistically and pointed out the proper use of statistics in all questions of applied geography. One of his excellent popular works was "Les Alpes et les Grandes Ascensions."

Erratum. An erroneous statement in the article "The Discoverer of the Philippines," (*Bulletin,* August, p. 591), requires correction. Speaking of the Marianas or Ladrone Islands, the article says that "they now constitute a province of the Philippines, the seat of government being at Guam, the largest island." The United States acquired Guam as a naval station, and Spain sold the remainder of the Marianas to Germany.